## RISIS.

NUMBER XXVI. To be continued Weekly

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1775. [Price Two-pence Half-penny.

Molle Pecus, mutumque Metu.

VIRO.

Mansfield derides and George Such Suppliants Scorns ; You're a tame Herd; why don't you we your Horns.



DMINISTRATION dare not, as yet (or elfe they would) deny the Subjects Right of PETI-TIONING the King, but Bute and Mrnsfield, A will not fuffer even the Petition of the first City in the Kingdom, to be received upon the Throne. Can their fupreme Lordships give a Reason why? I mean a folid Reason. It is an

undoubted, and till now has been an undisputed Right, which this grateful City claims, a Right, which no ROYAL TYRANT in past Ages has controuled.

This late politic Display of Sovereign Insolence, has broke out, to dignify the present Reign; our Kings are still ready to recoive a Petition from the greatest City in the Universe, but they are the Judges WHERE at their Leves or in their Water · Closet? Be it ordained henceforth, that all Petitions for Redress

<sup>\*</sup> Immediately after the Remonstrances in Mr. Beckfords Mayoralty, Lord Mansfield made the King in his Speech mention the Distemper which raged among the Horned Cattle, this was Cabinet-Wit, and a standing Joke at Court.

## THE CRISIS. [No.XXVI)

of National Grievances, shall be received WHERE they may be most useful to the Sovereign, and least likely to rise in Judgement against the Minister.

Is it come to this at last, that one of the most essential Rights of a British Subject is to be treated with Indignity? Is it become a Farce that may be acted at a Sycophantic Levee, and attended to with as much affected Indisserence as a Birth Day Ode? Is the Ground and Reason of this invaluable Right forgot? Or are the Rights of the Crown alone to be maintained, and those of the Subject trampled under Foot? Let us enquire into the Foundation of the Subject's Right to address the Throne; we shall then see with what Propriety, Policy, or Decency, this Satisfaction is resusted now. Whilst the Sovereign has a Right to Allegiance, the Subject has an equal Claim to Protection.

.viThefe Effentials form the Bond of Union, the reciprocal Relation, between the Governor and the Governed; that the State may enjoy the Benefits arifing from this Union, the King becomes the Head of the Body Politic, by the Suffrage of a Free People; the People remain Members of this Body Politic, giving up their Natural Rights, by Compact with the Sovereign, for the Sake of Protection and good Government. These are the two great Ends which every Subject has in View. A King of England, on the other Hand has not a fingle Prerogative which is not conductive to these two great Ends. This is the true State of an English Sovereign, and an English Subject: In consequence, a good Sovereign may well expect to be obeyed without Reluct--ance; la loyal Subject to be heard without Contempt; if the Sovereign's Dignity must be maintained, the Subjects Grievances must be redressed; the one is lessened by an insolent Deportment, and the other aggrivated by cold Indifference. The Prince who will not hear Information, is a FOOL; he who perlifts in spite of it, is a TYRANT.

It is a Maxim with us, "that the King can do no Wrong;" the Refult of every political Evil, is imputed to his Ministers, but the unthinking Prince who checks Petitions to the Throne, rashly takes every impolitic Transgression upon himself. To this injudicious Conduct that weak Tyrant Charles the First, deluded by his ministerial Sycophants, owed his Ruin, he foresaw the Storm approaching, when it was too late to take Shelter from its Fury, his Sufferings (and just they were) should be a perpetual Lesson for Crowned Heads, but alas! they are kept (if possible) in Infancy all their Lives, at their hazard their infamous Dependants are to site; a wife King would not only open his Ears, but his Arms, to the Information of his Subjects, they are his Creators, and they ought to be his Guides, they are in Truth his only Friends.

wicked Ministers, can stand before them, no Army is sufficient in a free Country, to encounter civil Indignation and Resentment, Iniquity never can prevail till Men have lost their Reason, those who dare to think, will dare to act. To injured Subjects the sharpest of all Incentives is Contempt, the happiest expedient is Redress, the sole Right of exercising this lenient Measure, lies in the Breast of the Sovereign; if Ministers are wicked he can discard them, if venal Parliaments, at the Back of a Minister, attempt to undermine the Constitution, he can dissolve them; without proceeding to this extremity, he can, and it is his Duty to withold his Assent whenever any Act has improvidently passed the two Houses, which is likely to be pernicious to the Nation.

In fuch Times of Corruption and Iniquity, every Member of the Body Politic has a Right to inform the Head (the King) of the approaching Danger, in fuch Times, shall a great City be repulsed? if they are to be received with unusual Indignity, such an intended Reception is equal to an actual Repulse. Prince wants Wildom, who is not capable of reflecting that opulent Cities are the vital Parts of his Dominions, yet what Treatment has the City of London lately, met with? have they not been charged with encouraging his Majesty's rebellious Subjects (as they are called) in America? Is it not TREASON to encourage TRAYTORS? Yet my Lard Mansfield knows that the Word (Encourage) is the Word used by his Majesty, in his Anfwer to the City-Potition. Now if Subjects have a Right, (and who dare deny it?) to Petition the Sovereign, they are intituled to some Degree of Decency, when they approach the Throne with a Remonstrance; because these Remonstrants are a most important Part, of those People to whom the Sovereign owes his Existence and Continuance. The Majesty of a People resides in the collective Body, not in a packed Majority of smuggled Representatives in a yenal House of Commons, it is not from the Luxurious and Corrupt, but from the Industrious and Commercial Parts of the Kingdom, that this collective Body will take its Tone, they are the Sinews of the State. The rotten Commons, and still more rotten Peers, are but as Straws floating lightly upon the Surface of this great Community, these are the Bees that make the Honey, and those the idle Drones, that robthe public Hives; yet these alone are the Persons whom the "King delighteth to Honour," they alone are received with Smiles.

The incense of Flattery is grateful, the Voice of Truth an abomination, to the Throne, the Sovereign (tho' not to be surfeited with supplies) is grown sick of information; Petitions are therefore to be received at LEVEES, there they will be handed to a Lord in waiting (one of the corrupt Gang) and neither opened nor heard of, afterwards, but when Petitions are received upon the Throne, a King cannot stop his Ears; their Contents, their Reception, and the Answer, are notorious, the whole World

may then look on, and either applaud the Wisdom, or be aftonished at the Justice of the Sovereign.

Can TYRANTS who violate the Laws of God, fearthe sentence of this earthly Forum? Is it for this pusillanimous Reason, Public Remonstrances are to be treated like private Petitions, presented by indignant Individuals? Are the City of London to be received like Paupers in the Corner of a Levee? Do they come for Alms, or for Redress? Do they come to solicit a Pension, or to claim a Right? Do they sue for the Performance of a jobbing Contract made with a persidious Minister, or for an Establishment and due Observence in suturo, of that Compact made between the Crown and the Subject, at the Revolution? If they come in the latter Shape, the Importance of their Suit demands all the Dignity and Attention of the Sovereign.

If Petitions of such a serious Nature, can be baffled by a careless, light Reception at a Levee of Idolatrous Placemen, and needy Mendicants, every Avenue of Honest Information is thut up by the false FRIENDS of deluded MAJESTY; the Sovereign is still kept in a State of Darkness and dangerous Perseverance, for the Sake of a Ministerial GANG of Public ROB-BERS, at the Hazard of the Property, Lives, and Liberties of a whole Empire.

The iniquitous Proceedings of this atrocious GANG in the last, and present Parliament, which they packed, sully justify me in branding them with the Name of PUBLIC ROBBERS. Let them look into the Black Joarnals of their Guilty HOUSES—
There they will find that Individuals, Corporations, Electing Counties in Great Britain (not to mention the vast Continent of America and the Colonies, Merchants, and Manufacturers, dependent on it) have been deprived of their Rights, their Liberties, and Lives, by that Banditti, who call themselves the KING's FRIENDS, yet act like ENEMIES to him, and to their Country.

Let me ask these National RAVAGERS, have no Royal Affents been given by their Procurement, to Bills most pernicious in their consequences to the whole British Empire? If so, are those Remonstrances, which feek a Repeal of these destructive Acts, to be smothered in Oblivion? Are they to be stifled by those Guilty Parents to whom they owe their Birth? Are they to be crushed in the Pocket of some Lordly Lacquey, who attends a PRIVATE LEVEE? Shall those wicked Counsellors, who have brought on the Ruin of an Empire; stand for ever before the King? Shall Bute and Mansfield, with their dependent Shadows, North and Appley, still be suffered to whisper at the Ear of Majesty? Whilst the Nation is justly alarmed for her Liberties, shall these domestic Spoilers be suffered to pursue their Triumph in Defiance of Great Britain and America? They have long trembled, and are now in hourly Fear of popular Petitions. These

These would open the Way (should they at last meet with due Attention) first to their Removal from the King's Presence, and then to fatal Enquiries-To the Salvation of Great Britain and America, and to the Punishment of an Infernal GANG of National Parrivides. They, on the other Hand, fearing only for themselves, with to stop all Access to the Sovereign's Ear, and every Appeal to his Understanding, or his Heart. England can-Mot look with Unconcern upon the Sufferings of America. Her Chaim is fuft, the fays, and the fays truely, that Taxation (when it is for the fingle Purpose of taking Money out of her Pocket) and Representation are, and must necessarily be, reciprocal. In every other Respect She submits (as a Colony) to the Legislature of her Mother Country; She fubmits to all those Laws of England, which affect the general System of Policy throughout the Empire of Great Britain; but She fays wifely, that the Money which She acquires by the Swear of her own Brow, is not the Money of the People of England; and therefore cannot be given away by fuch Petions as represent the People of England only.

It is no Objection, that all the People of England are not reprefented themselves; because it is well known, that they were once represented to a Man; but some of the poorer Counties petitioned the King (in the Insancy of Parliaments) that they might be excused from sending up Representatives to appear for them in the Oreat Council of the Nation, as they could not afford to pay their Expences and they were excused accordingly.

Thus stands the Case of America, whom Administration are labouring to bring under the absolute Yoke of their corrupt Parliamentary Majority: Unless they can compass this, they know that neither America, nor Great Britain (whom they keep like an Apple in their Jaw, as Hamlet Tays, first mouthed to be last swallowed) can be effectually enflaved. Unless America can be maffacred, and her refractory Numbers reduced, by Sword and Famine; within a Possibility of Controll, She will set a terrible Ex ample of SPIRIT to her MOTHER COUNTRY, for whom a Net is likewise already spread. Till America is totally subdued, the Liberties of Great Britain, cannot be finally extinguished. The Aim of the present despotic Administration and their servile MAJORITY, is plain: They wish to bring America not only under the Yoke of our Legislature, but of their standing Army, with which they will keep them under Foot for ever thould they conquer now. Should they fail in this Diabolical design; America rifing from her Ruins, will erect an Empire of her own; an Afylum for the distressed Subjects of her MOTHER COUNTRY; who, as they feem at present careless about the RIGHTS, will at last retain the Name of ENGLISHMEN. But should our Parricides fucceed, and America be once subdued, the whole British Empire will in due Time be Slaves.—Then will the Patriotic Scheme of our present Virtuous Administration be compleat; their Friend-Thip to their KING, their Affection for their COUNTRY; the

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wain Confidence of the one, the well grounded diffrust of the other, will appear. The fecret Machinations of the Cabinet, the superior Wildom of the Great Council of the Nation, will be disclosed, to the eternal Shame and Infamy of those, who must neither presume to call themselves Britons nor Men, if they long continue thus tamely to RETITION when they ought to AC 1. Then shall We all deserve the Ridicule of the Sarcastic Mansfield, and be, in very deed, a tame Herd of Animals, among whom the worst of all Distempers (Slavery) may be said to rage; whilst we dare not avail ourselves either of our HOOFS, or HORNS.

CASCA.

N.B. The Authors of the GRISIS acknowledge with granitude, the various Favours received from their able, judicious, and fentible, Correspondent CASGA, which will be carefully attended to.

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The Authors of the CRISIS present their respectful Compliments to CATO, and return him Thanks for his Spirited Address to the KING, which shall be made the Subject of our next Number; the Authors fear no TYRANT, nor the Instruments of TYRANY, and they will always pay particular attention to the future Correspondence of CATO, who breaths the Godlike Sentiments of FREEDOM. They embrace this Opportunitty of contradicting a most Infamous Report, no less INDUSTRIOUS-LY than FALSELY Propagated by the Emissaries of the present infernal Administration. "That the CRISIS was fet on Foot, and is countenanced by the Ministry as a Pretence for laying a Restraint on the Press." The Authors beg Leave to declare in the most solemn Manner, before God and Man, that such Affertions have not the least Foundation in Truth, and that they are circulated by a Tribe of PENSIONED RASCALS, who are employed to write down Truth, and establish Falshood, only with a View to DECEIVE and MISLEAD the People, and to draw their Attention from the true Channel of FAITHFUL Information, and from that DESTRUCTION with which they are now threatened, The CRISIS was fet on Foot with a Delign to Support and defend the CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS and PRIVI-LEGES of England and America, which the Authors hold equally dear with their LIVES. It was let on foot at a Time when the LIBERTY of the PRESS was nearly destroyed, or rendered useless, by Ministerial Prosecutions; a Scotch CHIEF JUSTICE, and the Daftardly Souls of narrow minded Printers, who were afraid to give a TYRANT his true Appellation. The Authors are determined to Write like ENGLISHMEN unawed by FEAR, or Profecution, to SPEAK bold Truths, such Truths as some would fear to THINK. Freedom of Speech and Writing is one of the FIKST, and most Glorious PRIVILEGES of a FREE People; this the Authors Claim as:a RIGHT, and this they are: firmly Resolved to use and Desend; for to this Privilege we may again stand indebted for another REVOLUTION.

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